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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

NIGHT  
EDITION

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1918—14 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## AMERICANS DELUGE GERMAN LINES NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY WITH GAS SHELLS

## Referendum Petitions on U. R. Franchise Bill Stolen

### SAFE FORCED OPEN AND LOOTED OF LISTS OF NAMES

Petitions Containing 11,826 Signatures and Calling for Election Were to Have Been Filed With City Today.

### EXTENSION IN TIME WILL BE REQUESTED

Officials Not Expected to Grant Demand—Only Appeal Will Be to Aldermen to Repeal Ordinance.

After the discovery this morning that a steel-doored vault in the headquarters of the Cigarmakers' Union had been forced open with an electric drill, it was announced by officers of the Citizens' Referendum League, 810 Chestnut street, that referendum petitions containing 11,826 names asking that the United Railways settlement bill be submitted to a vote of the people had been stolen from the safe.

Next Monday was the last day for filing these petitions, but the Referendum League had intended to file them today. Without an extension of time no referendum election can be held.

Nils Grant, president of the league, told a Post-Dispatch reporter he had arranged with the Mayor, the City Counselor and Election Commissioners for a conference today in which he would ask for a 30-day extension of the filing time.

Grant said he did not expect that this extension would be granted because of the city's sponsorship of the settlement bill. In event of a refusal, he said, the next step would be to try to induce the Board of Aldermen to repeal the bill.

Janitor Makes Discovery.

Discovery that the vault door had been opened was made by Green Pope, negro janitor, when he opened the office. When policemen arrived they found an electric drill of the type known as a "breast drill," lying on the floor near the vault. It was connected by wire with an electric light socket.

Two holes had been drilled in the 14-inch steel door and the lock tumblers had been forced back, or broken, so that the door could be swung open.

Philip Miller, assistant secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, said nothing was touched except the United Railways bill petitions. Books and records of the union were kept in the vault. Money was kept in a smaller safe in the office. This was not touched.

Two or three officers of the Citizens' Referendum League reported that they had found a dictaphone concealed behind a steam pipe in the league's office. Last Wednesday they reported finding a home-made ladder leaning against a second-story window of the office.

The United Railways Settlement bill was signed by Mayor Kiel April 10. In order to start a referendum movement submitting the law to the people's approval it was required by the charter that within 30 days petitions should be filed bearing signatures of a per cent of registered voters at the last Mayoralty election.

First Petition May 8.

On May 8 the Referendum League filed 5746 signatures, or more than the necessary 2 per cent.

This merely authorized them to continue the referendum movement and they had an additional 40 days in which to file additional petitions. If within that time they should file petitions from 7 per cent of the registered vote the Settlement ordinance must be submitted to the people at the next regular election in November. If within the same time they should file a petition of 14 per cent of the voters the question would be submitted at a special election.

Grant today said the League had obtained the necessary 12 per cent and would have submitted the signatures today, but for the robbery. The Board of Election Commissioners in fixing Monday as the last filing day had made allowances for time consumed in examining and recording the petitions filed May 8. The law does not provide for a further extension, but one could be granted by the Board of Election Commissioners in an emergency, with the Mayor's approval.

Grant said that up to last night

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

### U. S. Aviator Said to Have Downed 5 Planes in One Day

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 15.—SERGT. DAVID E. PUTNAM of Brooklyn, Mass., is reported to have downed five Germans on June 10. Three of Putnam's five victories are officially and the other two are under investigation. This new record, if the five victories are officially accredited, makes Putnam's total 13, supplanting Lieut. Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., as the American ace of the neighborhood of \$865,000.

The feat accredited to Sergt. Putnam is the most notable performance by an American aviator, and has probably been eclipsed only once during the war, that being another aviator getting a larger score of enemy airplanes in a single day in Liége, Fonck, a French ace, who, on May 9, brought down six German machines.

EXTENSION IN TIME WILL BE REQUESTED

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### LORD DUNMORE TO SPEAK AT THE HIGHLANDS TODAY

Address Will Be Principal Feature of Patriotic Carnival for Benefit of War Relief Organizations.

Lord Dunmore of England, who was one of the speakers at a meeting last night at the Odeon, was the guest for the principal address this afternoon at the patriotic carnival at Forest Park, Highland, under the auspices of the Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., and the Confederate Daughters Chapter, U. D. C.

The speaking was scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock and to be followed by a card party in the big pavilion.

Admission to the grounds was to be free and the proceeds from other sources are to be used for the war work funds of the organizations in charge of the carnival.

### CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING WITH FORMER MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD

Man Formally Accused Said to Have Been Important Employee of British Munitions Ministry.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15.—Charles Alfred Vernon, who is said to have been employed in an important capacity in the Ministry of Munitions, was charged in Bow Street Police Court today with conspiring with Sir Joseph J. T. H. Lord Mayor of Sheffield, who was recently arrested on the charge of having communicated information useful to the enemy.

### PARADE U. S. PRISONERS

Attempt Made to Impress German People.

GENEVA, June 15.—American and British prisoners, together with their colored troops, recently captured by the Germans, are being paraded through the streets of the Rhine towns to impress the population, according to advices from Strassburg received in Basel.

It's a little harder to get help just now, but Post-Dispatch Wants are bringing applicants.

### "SQUARE DEAL" IS RULE AT BARRACKS SPORTING EVENTS

Soldier Onlookers at Volunteer Entertainments Are Intolerant of Anything They Regard as "Yellow."

### PRaise FOR EFFORT • MORE THAN ABILITY

Post-Dispatch Man Who Attends Y. M. C. A. Performance Tells of Spirit Displayed.

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### I N TOMORROW'S Sunday Post-Dispatch

The Trouble With Ireland and How to Get Her Back Into the War—  
By T. P. O'CONNOR

A statement of a complex case so clearly made that every reader can understand why the little island, which started out enthusiastically for the war, suddenly quit. The first of two very interesting articles that will appear exclusively in this newspaper.

### Personal Characteristics of the President—

A study of the greatest figure in the world today as he is seen by those who come in daily contact with him. His whims, his fancies and his personal appearance all thoroughly analyzed so vividly that one can almost imagine one's self in his presence.

### Spiritualism Growing With the War— Says DR. CONAN DOYLE

An interesting review of the newest book from the pen of the creator of Sherlock Holmes in which he not only tells why he was converted to Spiritualism but why he believes the war is going to make a vast number of converts to his faith.

Order Your Copy Today

### THE WRIGHT AND ARCADE BUILDINGS ARE TO BE JOINED

Ownership of Two Combined by Purchase by Holding Company of Former Building.

The 10-story Wright building at the northwest corner of Eighth and Pine streets has been purchased by the Jane Holding Corporation, owners of the Arcade building, now under construction at the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets, and will be joined to the new building. The price is understood to have been in the neighborhood of \$865,000.

The Arcade building will be 16 stories high. In addition to occupying the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets it will run south to Pine street on the west side of the Wright building. When the two structures are united they will occupy an entire block.

The lower seven floors and the basement and subbasement of the Arcade building, together with the basement and first floor of the Wright building will be used for shop and retail business purposes. The other floors of both buildings will be used for offices. An arcade the height of two stories will connect the Olive and Pine street entrances to the Wright building.

The Wright building formerly was owned by the Wright Building Co., of which Guy H. Wright is president. The officers of the Jane Holding Corporation are: President, Edward Mallinckrodt; vice-president, Daniel N. Kirby; treasurer, James J. Grover; secretary, A. H. Stillie. The management of the combined properties will be under the direction of Isaac T. Cook.

Such an entertainment, consisting of a number of one and two-round festive bouts and a professional match, was witnessed Thursday night by a Post-Dispatch reporter. It was arranged by Dr. F. J. P. P. for the barracks.

Between 3000 and 4000 soldiers sat on the grass in the natural amphitheater near the "Y" Building, and cheered the volunteer pupilists with an enthusiasm that was in inverse ratio to their ability. In other words, the more amateurish and awkward the performer was, the louder was he cheered.

Crowd Hoots a "Rookie."

One "rookie" spectator, more particular than the rest, got a chair and a piano and sang a solo.

Those on the grass behind, with their view cut off, immediately started a loud chorus of: "Down in Front," "Hisses, cat calls and boos" failed to disturb the elevated one. The chorus spread to the whole audience, until the noise was deafening. Finally a large tuft of grass, with considerable soil clinging to the roots, struck the target squarely in the back of the neck.

The "rookie" scrambled from the chair, through the crowd, and struck the ground with his face before he was pulled away. Almost immediately Fowler appeared in the ring with the boxing gloves, and called for two volunteers.

The man who had thrown the clod was in the ring like a flash. "I want to put on the gloves with the guy that busted me when I was down," he shouted. A great cheer came from the audience, but the changed youth sat still.

"Yellow! Oh, you yellow!" came from 3000 throats, but the object didn't move. Finally two soldiers

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

### TOILET ARTICLES FOR TROOPS

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Furnishing of safety razors, soap, hairbrushes, combs, towels and tooth brushes to enlisted men in the American expeditionary forces in France is the work of the War Department announced today. Gen. Pershing asked the supplying of toilet articles on the ground that personal cleanliness increased the morale of his men.

When they started for Germany the bombing planes were given quite an ovation. Several French and British aviators and officers and a large number of American fliers cheered them on.

The German anti-aircraft batteries gave them a hot reception when they crossed the front, but this shelling was extremely tame compared to what they underwent as they approached their destination.

The American planes leading the squadron became the particular targets of the anti-aircraft guns. They twisted and dived under a heavy shrapnel fire until they arrived over their objective, a railway junction and the surrounding buildings three miles below.

Commander in First Plane.

The commanding officer of the unit was in the leading plane as observer, and it sped over the objective first, the commander releasing his bombs. At the same time he signaled to the other machines, which followed in a nearly straight line.

Bursting bombs made a circle of smoke about the railway junction, the bombs obscuring the buildings, the bombers turned southward to the American lines.

German attacking planes met the Americans two miles away and attempted to pick off those planes which were trailing, but the lively fire of the other machines forced the enemy to give up the attempt. Arriving at the starting point, the aviators were showered with congratulations.

American aviators on the front probably drove down another enemy machine behind the German lines yesterday in addition to the two machines brought down which have now been confirmed officially as victories. Except for the usual artillery fire the American sectors have been quiet today.

FAIR WEATHER TOMORROW; LITTLE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

THE TEMPERATURE.

1 a. m. .... 78 8 a. m. .... 87

Yesterday: High, 89 at 5:30 p. m.; low, 69 at 3:45 a. m.

Stage of the river: 20.2 feet, a fall of .2 of a foot.

Fine Band Concert Tonight.

Fischer's Band at Carondelet Park, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

### AMERICAN AIRMEN IN RAID PERFORM LIKE VETERANS

Five Machines Drop Explosives on Railway Buildings Near Briey, to the Northeast of Verdun.

### PASS THROUGH TWO HOT BOMBARDMENTS

Attacked by Large Number of Albatross Craft but Escape—Two Similar Expeditions Made Since.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 15.—A second excursion of American bombing planes was made late this afternoon behind the front, this time in the northeast of Verdun.

The number of troops not being transported, Gen. March said, is limited only by the capacity of the ships available to carry them. "And we will continue to ship them along this line," he added.

The 800,000 figure includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and noncombatant units, Gen. March said. All War Department figures regarding troops sent across will be given out on this basis.

Gen. March said that the four German drives so far made were "all part of a common scheme of offense." Up to this time, he added, the extension of the allied front from Rheims to the sea had reached 60 miles. To hold that added line, he said, additional troops were necessary and the importance of getting American troops over quickly became paramount.

Objectives of the Germans.

Gen. March said that "the obvious objective of the German advance is, first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England, in shipping troops, to go farther up the sea, slowing up and making transportation more dangerous; and, second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France."

The Chief of Staff viewed the present offensive more as an endeavor to straighten out the German line, rather than an advance with a definite object "like Paris."

The chief objective in the Oise, he said, was to re-enforce the line.

The most desirable thing the Germans could have now," Gen. March added, "would be a straightening of that line. Our last information is that they are still attacking that line west of Soissons."

Gen. March's disclosures were made in his first weekly conference with newspaper correspondents.

machine guns were captured by us during the night as the result of the successful raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

"A raid attempted by the enemy upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed. Local fighting took place during the night about certain of our posts east of Nieppe Forest."

#### BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM HER FORCES AT FRONT

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 15.—"There is nothing new to report from any of the fronts," says the War Office communication last night. An earlier announcement said:

"Southwest of Ypres the French launched violent attacks against our lines between Voormezeele and Vierstraat. They were repulsed with great slaughter and 150 prisoners remained in our hands."

"There have been successful reconnoitering engagements in the Kemmel sector."

"On the remainder of the front the fighting activity revived only intermittently. The increased artillery activity has been kept up on the battlefield southwest of Metz. In the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mervy, as well as in the Matais region immediately west of the Oise the enemy renewed his counter-attacks but was repelled with heavy losses."

"On both sides of the road between Soissons and Villers Cotterets we penetrated into the forest of Villers Cotterets.

"Since May 27 the army of Gen. von Boehm has captured more than 700 guns. This increased the number of guns brought in by the army group of the German Crown Prince, since May 27, to 1050. Twenty-eight enemy air planes were shot down yesterday. The losses of the enemy's air force on the Western Front for the month of May amount to 23 captive balloons and 413 airplanes. Of the airplanes, 223 fell behind our lines and the rest on the other side of the enemy's positions. We have lost in air fighting 180 airplanes and 28 captive balloons."

**British Drop Nine Tons of Bombs on Zeebrugge and Nearby Points.**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15.—The report issued by the War Office last night dealing with air operations reads:

"On Thursday low clouds and poor visibility impeded work in the air but our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather to make observations for artillery fire and to carry out numerous patrols and reconnaissance flights. Nine tons of bombs were dropped by us on the Zeebrugge mole, on the Armentières and Comines stations and on targets in the French battle area."

"Ten hostile airplanes were destroyed during the day and two were driven down out of control. In addition a German balloon was brought down in flames. We lost five machines. A heavy mist prevented flying during the night."

**Wedding and Graduation Gifts.**  
Diamonds, watches, jewelry; credit. Letts Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 209 N. 4th—Advt.

#### SAFE FORCED OPEN AND LOOTED OF LIST OF NAMES

Continued From Page One.  
The league had 14,498 signatures. These, added to the 5746 already on file, would have made a total of 20,244. Only 20,080 would have been required to insure a special election.

**Only 2672 Names Saved.**

The league had only 2672 signatures remaining after the robbery, he said. These also would have been in the vault, but for the fact that Louis H. Prosek, a member of the league, had taken them home with him last night, expecting to obtain additional signatures in his neighborhood, Grant said.

The 2672 signatures remaining, added to the 5746 now on file, would make a total of only 8418. This would be approximately 3000 short of the necessary 11,700 names which would make up the percentage necessary for submitting the question at the next general election.

William M. Brandt, chairman of the petition committee of the League reported the theft to the Board of Election Commissioners today. He said 200 petition blanks were still in circulation and that the League might have many additional signatures to file Monday. Chairman Arnold of the Board of Election Commissioners told Brandt the League might file signatures up to midnight Monday.

The League notified all of its petition circulators to appear at headquarters this afternoon to receive new petition blanks. All persons who signed the petitions after May 9 will be asked to sign again. To facilitate this statement where the petitions may be signed, where they will be opened at 13 North Fourth street, 1470 Laurel avenue, The Liberty Bank, Broadway and Pine street; 940 Chouteau avenue, 2621 Salena street and 624 Chestnut street.

#### Every Day This Week

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the POST-DISPATCH either exceeded all other St. Louis newspapers—combined or 3 out of all 4 of the other papers added together in volume of store-news carried.

The count for Friday:  
POST-DISPATCH alone ..... 64 Cols.  
3 out of all 4 of the others combined ..... 53 Cols.  
POST-DISPATCH excess over all 3 others added 11 Cols.

WHY?

The overwhelming pulling-power of  
**"ST. LOUIS' ONE BIG NEWSPAPER"**

## Admiral Weymss Says U-Boat Was Sent Over to Frighten Americans

**British Sea Lord Declares Germans Hoped to Decentralize Naval Efforts Against Submarines in "the Narrow Seas."**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15.—German submarine activity off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously, as the Germans probably will not attempt a blockade of the American shores, in the opinion of Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Weymss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. The Admiral believes there is only one submarine operating off the American coast, and that the purpose of its trip across the Atlantic was to frighten the Americans.

Germans ruthlessness at sea, the First Sea Lord declared, must be met by centralized warfare in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. Admiral Weymss paid tribute to the cooperation of the American naval forces in European waters. He said American ships were not only in the North, but were also appearing in the Mediterranean and off Gibraltar.

The appearance of the German submarine off the American coast is interpreted as a demonstration from whatever point of view it is studied, and opportunity was given this week to Archibald S. Hurd, British naval writer, to obtain from the British First Sea Lord, not only his opinion upon this departure on the part of the Germans, but its effect on the naval situation generally.

"I say there has not been more than one submarine off the American Coast, because that conclusion fits in with my interpretation of the enemy's object in sending the submarine to the mouth of May at least to 23 captive balloons and 413 airplanes. Of the airplanes, 223 fell behind our lines and the rest on the other side of the enemy's positions. We have lost in air fighting 180 airplanes and 28 captive balloons."

**New York Prosecutor Says Fugitive Left Country on May 7.**

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the New York lawyer and Sinn Fein leader, under indictment here for complicity in two German espionage and treason plots, left New York for St. Louis on May 7, attired in old clothes, "so as to look like bum," according to the statement made by Assistant District Attorney Barnes, in Federal court at the opening of the trial of O'Leary's brother, John J. O'Leary, and Arthur L. Lyons on charges of conspiring to thwart justice by helping him to escape.

"This co-operation constitutes a remarkable testimonial to the strategic insight of the American naval authorities, who have not hesitated to send battleships to join the grand fleet in the North Sea.

"I wonder how many people realize that the decision of the American naval authorities in sending ships 3000 miles or more across the Atlantic to defend American interests represents a unique triumph of a fundamental strategic principle.

The naval historian when his time comes to write will not be blind to this notable action, and there seems no doubt he will be able to add that the wholehearted support was supported wholeheartedly by public opinion.

"And that reminds me of the Germans in sending submarines to the American coast, to sink shipping to American participation in the war to lend assistance in fomenting rebellion against British rule in Ireland, and to aid the landing of a German expeditionary force in Ireland."

O'Leary fled on the eve of his trial for publishing alleged seditious anti-conscription articles in the magazine Bull, of which he was formerly editor. Barnes said he had been associated with four other Americans and two German subjects, one a woman, as party to alleged plots to supply Germany with information relative to American participation in the war.

"That and reminds me of the Germans in sending submarines to the American coast, to sink shipping to American participation in the war to lend assistance in fomenting rebellion against British rule in Ireland, and to aid the landing of a German expeditionary force in Ireland."

Barnes told the Court it would be the simplest thing every morning I hold a conference with the principal officers of the naval staff and I am always ready to call a "war map." You will see the Central Powers have formed a block in Europe running down from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and to the point where the Dardanelles debouches into the Mediterranean. Any submarine to reach the American coast has to pass either the north or the south of the British Isles, or along the Mediterranean where Gibraltar stands sentinel over the narrow exit.

"With that statement in mind, I find it difficult to express the relations of the two navies. Admiral Weymss says: 'On the broad lines of strategic policy complete unanimity exists. Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo have both visited us and studied our naval plans. No officer could have exhibited keener appreciation of the naval situation. I find it difficult to express the gratitude of the British service to these officers and to Admiral Sims for the support they have given us. I am not exaggerating or camouflaging, to borrow a word of a German expeditionary force in Ireland."

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"That is illuminating. It indicates sound strategic methods of dealing with the submarine campaign. We must fight the U-boat in the narrow seas. In other words, we must centralize, concentrate all our forces in what is really the decisive area.

"The Germans, you may be sure, have been studying the charts and in sending one of their so-called submarine cruisers to the American coast, through to raise an outcry in the United States against the policy which is now being pursued of fighting the submarine in the narrow seas.

**Another Defeat for Germany.**

"I judge both from official information and cable dispatches in the newspapers that they have already failed in their purpose. It looks as though they have merely brought the war home to the American people. This represents another defeat for Germany."

"We shall have to wait on events before final judgment can be formed as to whether the enemy will permit us to take the business seriously. It will be some time before we can be sure that the necessary 11,700 names have been mounted with success. There has never been anything like it before in the history of naval warfare.

**Transport Movement Unaffected.**

"This submarine business will not have any effect on transport movement which, judged from the standpoint of a seaman, has no parallel in history. A year ago the enemy was boasting that his submarines would prevent American troops being moved to Europe. I do not know whether that statement was ever believed in Germany or whether it was merely put about in the belief that it would make the Americans nervous but which ever way neither the threat nor the performance of the U-boats have affected the movement.

"That is a very remarkable fact which, judging by the German newspapers, is producing a great impression in Germany. Not so long ago

## U. S. Soldiers More Than Match for Foe, Writer Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15.

**American soldiers are more than a match for the German soldiers, in the opinion of Reuter's correspondent with the American forces in France, who has been with the Americans for the past month. Whenever the Germans met the Americans he says the Germans have been beaten.**

"My impression," he adds, "is that the Germans were beaten in their new foes, men more resembling our dominion soldiers than the home-born Tommy. They are full of tenderness as the German wounded already have had cause to know. But they will not have mercy on men who do not fight straight and will avenge comrades slain by treachery to the utmost platoon."

Remarking how quickly the Americans are learning by experience the correspondent continues:

"There is plainly much to be expected from the American army only, and it must be said with insistence we want a lot of them. Secretary Baker has promised a million soon. That is good, but a million goes a wondrous small way out here. We want that million doubled as soon as possible. A million soon will be many more millions later."

Referring to the large infusion of Americans of German descent, the correspondent says that they make good soldiers.

## JEREMIAH O'LEARY IS TRACED TO ST. LOUIS

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## 8 KILLED IN ARMY CASUALTY LIST OF 81 NAMES

Ten Men Died of Wounds, One of Accident, One of Disease and 52 Are Severely Wounded.

GEORGIA CAPTAIN KILLED IN ACTION

## St. Louis Private Dies of Wounds and Corporal From Here Is Listed as Severely Wounded.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The army casualty list today contains 81 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 10; died of accident, 1; died of disease, 6; wounded severely, 52; wounded, 4.

These figures bring the total American army (excluding those of the marines) up to the following:

Killed in action ..... 851

Died of wounds ..... 351

Died of accident and other causes ..... 418

Died of disease ..... 291

Lost at sea ..... 284

Wounded (all degrees) ..... 4,535

Missing in action, including prisoners ..... 255

Total ..... 8,022

The list:

Killed in action—Capt. Jewett Williams, Athens, Ga.; Sergt. Hasso A. Briesse, Rice, Minn.; Corp. William Fleming, Cuba, Kan.; Privates John C. Connelly, New York City; Thomas J. Connelly, New York City; John C. Cox, Clovis, Cal.; Walter W. Figgins, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. John C. Stanley Zebraski, Detroit.

Died of wounds—Capt. Amel Frey, Langendorf, Switzerland; Corp. Frank Tucker, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Privates John Bellak, South Park, Pa.; Corp. George S. Morris, Toledo, Ohio; Corp. Edward J. Heinz, Louisville, Ky.; Horace S. Lowrey, Wilmer, Tex.; Fred Crooks, Martindale, Tex.; Holger Sieger, Newport, Minn.; Alphonse Josik, Chester, Ill.; Daniel J. Handy, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo H. Gandy, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Clarence A. Judd, Alexander, Kan.; Corp. John W. Gillie, Brookfield, Mo.; Private George H. Jackson Jr., West Park, O.; Thomas Pierce, Somerset, Mass.; Lucius H. Smith, Hillsdale, Mich.; Claude O. Mar



## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

### NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**FLYING TEUTON.** By Alice Brown. The book takes its title from the first story in the collection, which is truly a remarkable bit of war fiction. The tales are well written, demonstrating Miss Brown's workmanship and thorough understanding of character.

**WAR GARDENS.** By Montague Free. A pocket guide for home vegetable growers. It tells how to overcome the adverse conditions usually met with in backyard and vacant-lot gardens.

**ART OF PHOToplay MAKING.** By Victor Oscar Freebury. An analysis of the technical and artistic elements of the screen drama, for the guidance of the scenario writer, and of all who desire a basis for appreciation of the new art. Well illustrated.

**WHERE TO SELL MANUSCRIPTS.** By William Lewis Gordon. Contains the names and addresses of over 100 publishers, and specifies the kind of material each wants. The author also gives useful hints about the preparation of a manuscript to make it most acceptable to the publisher.

**FLASHES FROM THE FRONT.** By Charles H. Grasty. Contains the best of material gathered by one of the greatest war correspondents of America. Mr. Grasty went abroad by the New York Times wires, writing to papers wherever there were big things to see, and he has succeeded in giving us a series of brilliant sidelights on the war. A personal message from Gen. Pershing adds to the interest of the book.

**PERSONAL EFFICIENCY.** By Robert Grimshaw. How to make the most of your opportunities and achieve the fullest measure of development. Some of the topics discussed are: Examples of Efficiency; Environment and Habit; Time Fatigue; The Will; Loyalty and Co-operation.

**ADVERTISING.** By E. H. Kastor. An illustrated handbook of information for business men. Practical and profitable, since the author gained his information from more than 20 years' observation and experience. It covers every phase of the business.

**PHYSICAL BEAUTY AND HOW TO KEEP IT.** By Anne Kellerman. A practical program of exercise, diet and hygiene within the possibilities of the average woman. Many photographs.

**WOMEN OF THE WAR.** By Barbara McLaren. Accounts of the work done by 31 British women in as many different fields of work, showing the influence which women in varied spheres have exercised in the course of the war. There is an introduction by the Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P.

**STORIES OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER.** By Mr. and Mrs. William Platt. Most of the stories are prose version of old ballads, which are freely quoted. In the children's collection.

**NATURAL STYLE IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING.** By Frank A. Waugh. A pleasant discussion of the art of retaining the spirit of nature in landscape gardening, illustrated with photographs. The author is head of the department of horticulture at Amherst Agricultural College, and has been recently appointed consulting landscape architect of the United States Forest Service.

**MY FOUR WEEKS IN FRANCE.** AFTER reading the casualty lists day after day and recognizing here and there the name of someone I do not even know somewhere in France it is rather to pick up a book like that which R. W. Lardner has written and which he entitles, "My Four Weeks in France." As the publishers say:

"In times like these we thank heaven for a sense of humor and for the man that makes us use it. Mr. Lardner went to Paris and to the front and came right back again. But he saw what no man in the trenches ever saw, and he wrote about it as no author of a war book ever wrote before."

Of course, we must take issue with the publishers of the truth of the last part of the statement for we have in mind Irvin S. Cobb. Cobb no doubt has written more good stories, funny and serious, about the war than any of the writers who have been over to the various fronts.

However, that is not robbing Lardner of any glory. Most of his books he published in a weekly magazine, at least in parts of it. Nevertheless, it is well worth reading, full of humor and unique in style. "You know me, Al!" (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.)

**A PRINTER'S TRAVEL STORY.**

**H**OW he traveled 73,635 miles in 1,176 days at the expense of \$3.30 a day is told in "Seven Legs Across the Sea." Mr. Murray is an inveterate traveler and sightseer, and he has written other books on his various journeys to remote parts of the world. On this particular trip, he left New York with \$1250 and his union card. During the 1,176 days he was on his way, he visited England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the South Seas Islands, Zanzibar, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii. On his return to America, he rode the train rods and bumpers and got along in any way that suggested itself, but throughout the tour the interesting incidents of which are recorded in this volume, he stuck to the inside of the car. He paid for everything he needed and lived well, though, of course, not extravagantly. Whenever there was work to be had, he stopped long enough to take advantage of it. Thus, he added \$2475 to his traveling fund. There are 400 pages in his book and there is a

good story for each of them. He calls the book "Seven Legs Across the Sea," but "Legs" is a nautical term, meaning stage, and his story is divided into seven stages. Mr. Murray is a very interesting storyteller, as observing printers generally are, and records his adventures with a keen sense of humor and wit. It is an extravagant use of the capital letter I. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

### CLOSE-UPS OF FILM FOLK.

**R**OB WAGNER'S amusing Saturday Evening Post stories of the trials, tribulations and adventures of moving picture actors and actresses have been grouped into a volume called "Film Folk: Close-Ups of the Men, Women and Children Who Make the Movies." These stories, which have been elaborated since original publication, are full of the atmosphere of the moving picture studio, though the author does not pretend always to stick to the absolute truth in his narratives. Any reader of this volume will have a good idea of what goes on in that place of absorbing interest to the outsider, a moving picture plant. The handsome actor whose beauty is fatal to his comfort, the child wonder, the studio mother, the camera man who is a real martyr to the vanity of both male and female stars, the scenario writer, the pathetic "extra" man and woman, the publicity man, all are envisaged and portrayed for us in most fascinating way. Within the pages of the book is encompassed all aspects of the "movie" world, with the manners and customs of its people. It is written in a breezy style, always easy to read and never tiring. There are actual photographs from the "movie" world to illustrate the text. (Century.)

### MIRACLE OF A ROSEBUSH.

**A**LITTLE souvenir edition of Mabel Wagnalls' short story,

"The Rose Bush is a Thousand Years," from which was made the new film play, starring Nazimova, called "Revelation," has been issued. The illustrations and photographs of the actress in various scenes in the play. The story is of movie scenario type, with several incidents classing as thrillers.

David Joslin, reared in the mountains, parts from his young wife because they are first cousins. He goes out into the world to work as a day laborer, but the New York capitalist takes him to the city, and he meets the cabaret charm. Their acquaintance is limited to one brief call in New York and one later meeting, also brief, when she has gone on the road; but because of these interviews, David's conscience tells him that he is unworthy to become a preacher, as he has vaguely intended to do, or to carry out his cherished purpose of founding a college for his people. The college enterprise, on which a considerable start has been made, is left as unfinished business when David goes to war, with the beautiful New York woman, now a widow, as his prospective backer.

In an entertaining chapter of mountain anecdotes includes the story, told long ago as a New England tale, of the illiterate storekeeper who charged a customer with a cheese, when the article purchased was a grindstone. It turned out that he had forgotten to make a hole in the middle of the round figure which he did in his account book. An especially good job, in another part of the book, is the description of the true reached by the feudists. "For's I'm concerned," one of them announced, "I'm through if you fellers air." "Suit me," was the other clansman's reply. (Appleton.)

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

"PIONEERING WHERE THE WORLD IS YOUNG"—By Alice Tidale (Henry Holt & Co.). A woman's impressions of Manchuria, a country that has not yet had a chance. It is well-written and splendidly illustrated with photographs reproduced in rotogravure. The author has toured Manchuria thoroughly. It is ethically China and she very strongly protests against Japan's plan to expand a superiority over it.

"OVER JAPAN WAY"—By Alfred M. Hitchcock (Henry Holt & Co.). An interesting story of life in Japan. It is very intimate in its character, the writer having been all over Japan, studied its people in their homes, learning their games and amusements and watching them at work and at play. The volume is lavishly illustrated with rotogravure photographs. The book gives what is undoubtedly a very good impression of Japan and Japanese life.

**St. Louis Elected Vice President.**

**MILWAUKEE, Wis.** June 15.—George Harms, Peoria, Ill., was elected president of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors at the annual convention here. Frank B. Higgins, St. Louis, was elected second vice president.

The story is staged in Indian warfare times and many of the scenes occur on board Mississippi River steamers and are of particular interest to Middle West readers. (A. C. McClurg.)

### CHARACTER STUDIES.

**I**FE IN THE Interurban trolley centers of Indiana is pictured in "Castles Three" by Gertrude M. Shields. The principal male figure is a youth who makes himself extremely wearisome by parading his none too ample literary knowledge. A job as clerk in a bookstore gives him an excuse for some of his homilies on literature. The character of Mary Young, who humanizes this prig somewhat, and gets him first to love her and then to be satisfied with a commonplace girl with money, is very well drawn. The title is far-fetched. (Century Co.)

### WAR WHIRL IN WASHINGTON.

**N**an amusing picture of Washington before it got things to go as they are now is Frank Wadsworth's "The War Whirl." Mr. O'Malley found the national capital all bound round with red tape. A characteristic story is that of Barney Flynn who tried to sell to the Government a steel coil that would last forever and who was shown out of every department he visited because he was "suggesting an idea which never has been tried in the whole history of this department." But—"Zowie! Suddenly upon Washington burst Julius Rosenwald as head of the supplies department of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

"'Owzit,' cried Julius. "'We make em,' said Barney. "'What kind?' said Julius. "'Best for beast,' said Barney. "'How fast?' said Julius. "'Ten thousand a day,' said Barney."

"Then, why in the name of God and America do you stand around here talking about them?" screamed Julius. "Make 'em, dammit, make 'em!"

They've got a lot of Julius Rosenwald down there now and the red tape boys are not running things any more, so Mr. O'Malley probably will not see as much of that sort of thing there now. But he has written a good book anyway. It is a fine picture of the Capital in war time with its population nearly doubled and everybody thinking in billions.

He says his respects to the "dry" situation and the interesting discovery that the number of razor cases in the colored quarter was reduced from 204 during the last year of the alcoholic period to 124 during the first "dry" year. A truly significant barometer. (Century Co.)

# What They Are Doing in the Movies

A New Department That Will Appear in the Post-Dispatch Every Saturday



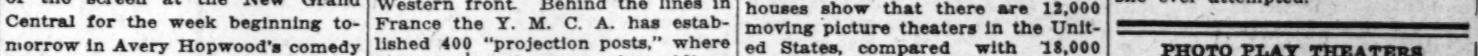
Scene from "Our Little Wife" with MADGE KENNEDY: "NEW GRAND CENTRAL"



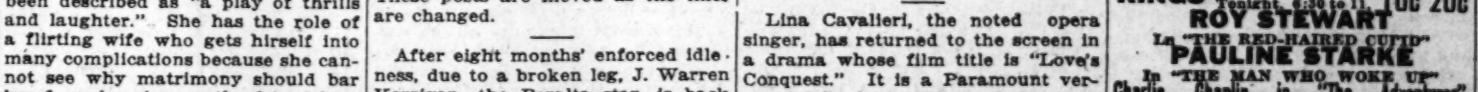
"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in 'SAY, YOUNG FELLOW' AT WEST END LYRIC."



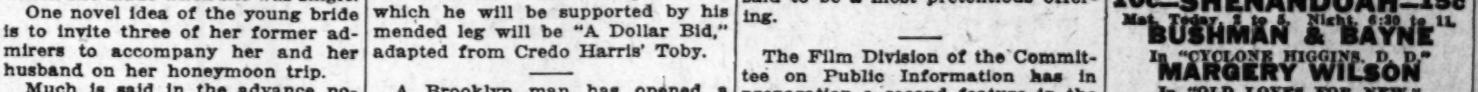
"OUR LITTLE WIFE" AT GRAND CENTRAL



Madge Kennedy Has Role of Flirting Bride With Honey-moon Guests.



"WHERE SCREEN STARS TWINKLE"



Moving pictures are now a recognized form of entertainment on the Western front. Behind the lines in France the Y. M. C. A. has established 400 "projection posts," where pictures are shown to the soldiers. These posts are moved as the lines are changed.

Madge Kennedy will have the run of the screen at the New Grand Central for the week beginning tomorrow in Avery Hopwood's comedy drama, "Our Little Wife," which has already sold out, in another part of the book, is the description of the true reached by the feudists. "For's I'm concerned," one of them announced, "I'm through if you fellers air." "Suit me," was the other clansman's reply. (Appleton.)

An entertaining chapter of mountain anecdotes includes the story, told long ago as a New England tale, of the illiterate storekeeper who charged a customer with a cheese, when the article purchased was a grindstone. It turned out that he had forgotten to make a hole in the middle of the round figure which he did in his account book. An especially good job, in another part of the book, is the description of the true reached by the feudists. "For's I'm concerned," one of them announced, "I'm through if you fellers air." "Suit me," was the other clansman's reply. (Appleton.)

One novel idea of the young bride is to invite her of her former admirers to accompany her and her husband on their honeymoon trip.

Much is said in the advance notices about the gowns which Miss Kennedy wears in this play. In fact, the description of her "best" is a beautiful dress, much more coherent and readable than the outlines of the plot, which seems to have been designed with the sole idea of keeping all of the characters in hot water until the climax in which the innocent, but suspected bride tries to get away from her troubles by going down a fire escape.

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A barber in Kokomo, Ind., runs pictures on his ceiling for his customers to look at while they are being shaved. He gets the once-a-week shavers interested in three-times-a-week serials and reaps a harvest of whiskers and money.

J. C. Ragland, the new St. Louis manager of the Vitagraph, was the first man to demand and receive \$1 each for seats in a picture show. He did it at the showing of "Quo Vadis" at the Astor Theater in New York.

Watterson R. Rothacker, president of the Rothacker Film Co., has been appointed chairman of the Middle West Membership Committee of the Motion Picture Industry National Association.

After his swim around the circuit as a Liberty Bond orator, it was reported that the seemingly tireless "Doug" was exhausted, but there is said to be evidence of a quick recovery in this swiftly-moving film drama, which has many strenuous scenes which give the most agile of all film stars a fine opportunity to show that he is back in his old form.

Fairbanks has the role of a newspaper reporter who does many wonderful stunts gathering information. He interests a millionaire before he and he uncovers a fraudulent scheme which the town "boss" is trying to put over. His acrobatics in his search for news include fence vaulting, scaling the front of a building, and battling a band of infuriated factory hands.

Of course, there is a girl in the play. She is portrayed by Margery Daw, and in the end it is her quick wit rather than the hero's muscle and agility which help him to win.

The bill also will include a Mack Sennett comedy and a Pathé News Weekly.

Pictures of Col. Roosevelt's expedition into the wilds of Brazil opened for their first showing in New York last Sunday. They are said to be unusually rich in scenic beauty.

The Famous Players Co. has decided to eliminate from its productions "all photodramatic offerings of a morbid, depressing or tragic character." It also will bar all plays touching on religious problems.

Excursion Season Now Open.

St. Louis—Every Monday to noon.

St. Paul—Every Monday to noon.

Minneapolis—Every Monday to noon.

Des Moines—Every Monday to noon.

Omaha—Every Monday to noon.

Chicago—Every Monday to noon.

Baltimore—Every Monday to noon.

Boston—Every Monday to noon.

Philadelphia—Every Monday to noon.

New York—Every Monday to noon.

San Francisco—Every Monday to noon.

Honolulu—Every Monday to noon.

Seattle—Every Monday to noon.

Portland—Every Monday to noon.

Oregon—Every Monday to noon.

Seattle—Every Monday to noon.

Portland—Every Monday to noon.

Seattle—Every Monday to noon.

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## COMING!

The big Sunday Post-Dispatch with its popular Real Estate and Want Directory, containing 10,000 Offers of Employment, Houses, Homes, Board, Real Estate and things wanted and for sale. 1½ Million Readers!

For Death Notices  
See Preceding Page.EMPLOYMENT  
WANTED

Sold again. First three lines of less than 20 words, \$10 per line; 20 or more, \$15 per line.

MEN, BOYS

BOY.—Sit. by colored boy to drive Ford. Wm. Bailey, 3435 La Salle.

CHAUFFEUR.—SIT., over draft age; drive car, good rest reference. Box A-104. Post-Dispatch.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young colored man, 18 years old, to drive car, truck preferred. Photo Neg. Box 127. (7)

CHEMICAL CLEANER.—Applicant for Morgen's Chemical Cleaning Co., 24th & Olive.

CASHIER.—Night, between 35 and 40 years old; must know how to operate typewriter. Delmar and Beale. Cabany 1315. (6)

CHIPPERS—Pneumatic hammer; piece work; men averaging \$4.50 to \$5 per day. (7)

CLERK.—Wanted—Sit. of office of department store, to make a change; have had experience in retail trade. Box C-210. Post-Dispatch.

COLLECTOR.—Sit. wants clerical work for spare time; competent young man; home work preferred. Box 103. Post-Dispatch.

COLLECTOR.—Sit. wants to live with a licensed B. Sanjour. 1715 S. 18th.

MAN AND WIFE.—Sit. as housekeeper and maid in private home. Box A-103. P.D. (7)

MAN.—Sit. wants to live with his Post-Dispatch.

MAN.—Wants several hours of work of any kind, day or evening. Box A-257. Post-Dispatch.

MAN.—Married, of good character and menable; good and mechanically inclined. Box A-212. Post-Dispatch.

MAN.—Sit. of considerable education and professional experience desires a position; state nature of work and probable salary. Box 103. Post-Dispatch.

MAN.—Sit. in machine or automobile shop; have some experience in machine shop. I am looking for a position. Box 103. Post-Dispatch.

MAN.—Sit. middle-aged, active and well qualified; capable of handling good position; seven years' experience as salesman; can get best references and bond. Box A-318. Post-Dispatch.

NURSE.—Sit. or attendant for private cases. Box A-111. Post-Dispatch.

PAINTER—First-class, wants work; have experience. Box A-349. Post-Disp. (7)

PAPER HANGER.—Sit. wants work; good cleaning. Lindell 2380R. Delmar 3477. (7)

SALESMAN.—Sit. by reliable experience; high-class specialty man; with manufacturer, city or road. Box A-273. Post-Dispatch.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER.—Sit. and repair leather, cloth, carpet and straw matting; experience. Box A-103. Post-Disp. (7)

YOUNG MAN.—Work wanted; few hours mornings or evenings by refined young man. Lindell 3903. Box M-240. P.D. (7)

YOUNG MAN.—Sit. 22 years of age; married and family; wants work; good position of work; must have employment. Box A-314. Post-Dispatch.

## CAN YOU USE ME?

Young man, married, desires position part time, between 10 p.m. and noon next day; house and board, \$12 per week; good references and salary. Box A-138. Post-Disp. (7)

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

APARTMENT MANAGER.—Lady with ability to manage apartment; desire good position for large apartments. Box A-254. Post-Dispatch.

ASSISTANT.—Sit. as office assistant by a fine young lady, in doctor's or dentist's office; 3 years' experience. Box 9067. (7)

BOOKKEEPER.—Sit. by lady as assistant to bookkeeper; good references. Box 103. Post-Disp. (7)

LAUNDRESS.—Sit. laundry work or cleaning. Box 103. Post-Disp. (7)

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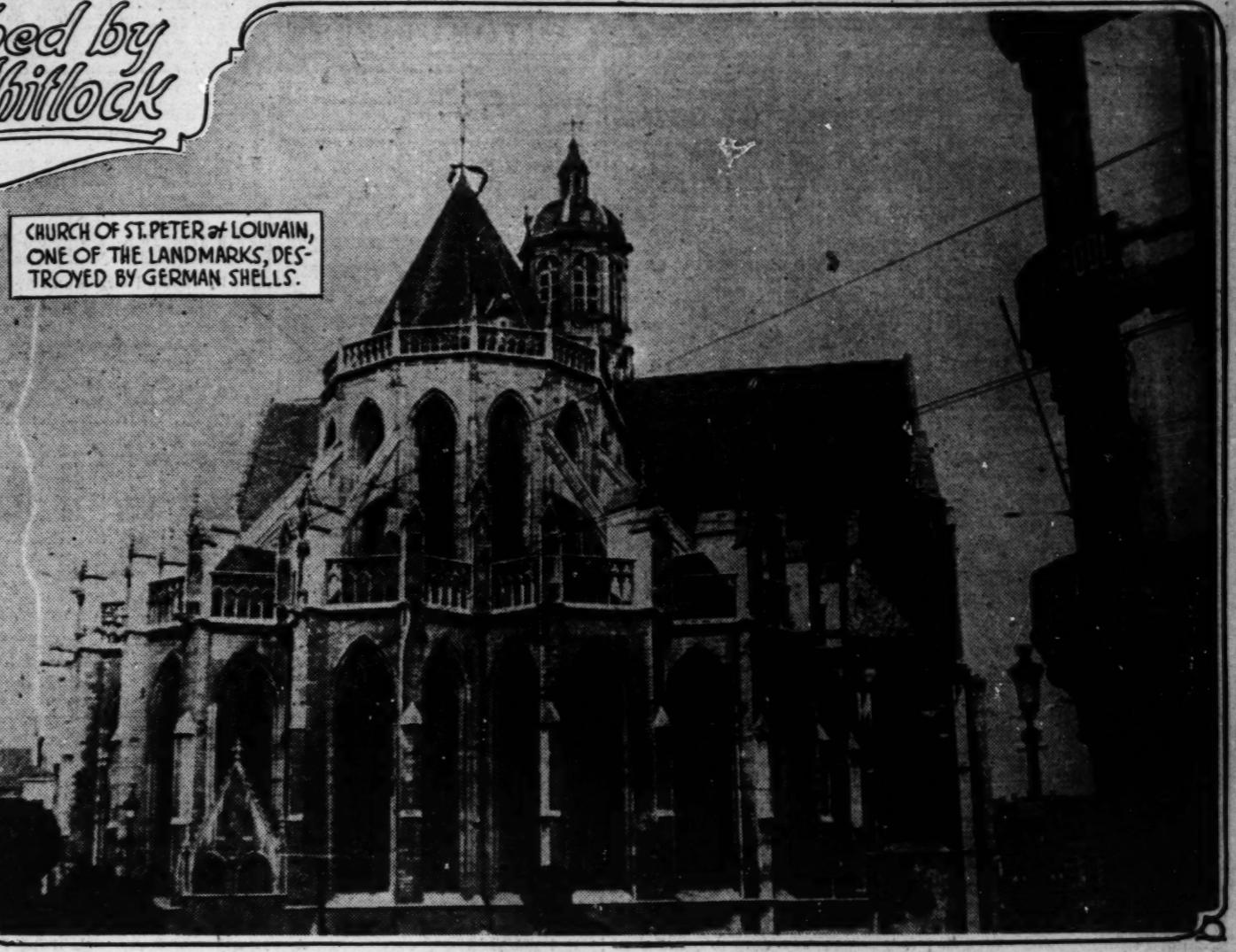
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# GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS AT ITS HEIGHT IN LOUVAIN

Described by  
Brand Whitlock

PRIESTS AND  
NUNS AT  
TERMONDE  
WHO  
MINISTERED  
TO WOUNDED  
© BY E. F. WEIGLE



**Over 200 Residents of City Were Slain, Several Thousand Made Prisoner, and 600, of Whom 100 Were Women and Children, Deported to Germany—2000 Homes Burned.**

By BRAND WHITLOCK,  
United States Minister to Belgium.

**F**INALLY Monsieur Coenraets and Father Barys were ordered to proclaim this message to the people, to exhort them to be calm and to cease firing on the German troops. They went, accompanied by Manteuffel and a platoon of soldiers, on their ungrateful and impossible mission.

Monsieur Coenraets was a man over 60 and already aged by toil and constant study; broken by emotion and by the horrors that were going on about him, he was forced by the score of soldiers who surrounded him, and by the two officers who cocked their revolvers always at his head, to march through those streets, followed by women and children who had known and revered him all their lives, lifting their hands, weeping, praying, swearing to him that they would do all they could to save him, and the town.

His voice was closed with smoke and dust, he was ready to faint, yet hour after hour he must march about, the dignified vice rector of the old university, with the Dominican friar, halt at every corner and recite the proclamation in French and in Flemish—as though he had already judged his fellow citizens! As though he were imploring his own to desist from crimes of which they were only the victims!

#### The Germans Inflamed

**N**EAR the statue of Juste-Lipse, there in the rue de la Station, there appeared a figure that flits across the scene of the Louvain tragedy like some actor in the cinema, Dr. George Berghausen, a young surgeon in the landstrum. He came running in wild excitement, and as he met the company of hostages, he cried out that a German soldier had just been killed by a shot fired from the residence of David Fishback, and he shouted to the soldiers:

"The blood of the entire population of Louvain is not worth a drop of the blood of one German soldier."

They went on; one man says that one of the German soldiers threw an inflammable paste into the house of Mr. Fishback, and that it flared into flames; I do not know. But a moment later, there at the foot of the statue of Juste-Lipse, lay the body of David Fishback, an old man of 82, beside that of his son. The old coachman, Joseph Vanderbost, had entered the house to try to save the life of his master; but he did not return. His body was found the next day amidst the ruins.

Nearly 300 persons were gathered in the Place de la Station; "most were weeping." In the midst of this inferno, amid the roar and glare of flames, with the crackling of rifle shots the steady click-clack-clack of machine guns, making noise like a riveter, and that most hideous of all sounds, the ultimatum of a mob, dominating all the rest, the massacre and the incendiarism went on.

It continued all through the night; toward morning the great tower of St. Peter's Church burst into flames, but the soldiers would not allow the people to enter the church to save it. The great bell fell with a crash. And dawn came, and another day, but the horror went on.

It was Wednesday morning, the 26th. German soldiers drunk, black with the soot of their incendiaries, were going through the streets and bursting into houses, crying "Heraus!" turning the covering inmates into the streets, with such blows and brutalities as made the experience of each person misery. Often in these eruptions, caused by the idea of franc-tireurs (irregular sharpshooters) they would shout "Man hat geschossen!"

#### Shot Down in Streets

**T**HREE groups were thus assembled in tragic groups between the tottering walls of burning houses; marched through choking, suffocating streets that were strewed with the dead bodies of men and of horses, the women and children weeping, screaming, imploring, and the soldiers compelling them to walk with their hands up, or striking them with their fists, or with the butts of their guns, here and there through the streets, in the midst of the smoking ruins, while other soldiers, with wine bottles under their arms, went reeling past crying out at the captives: "Hund! Schwein! Schweinhund!"

Now and then the soldiers would tell the people that the place of execution had been reached; then they would change their minds and seek another place, a species of torture that was practiced all over Belgium. And now and then German soldiers fired at them from the upper windows of the houses which they were sacking.

Finally, however, after having been marched all over town—one group was marched to Herent and back—they were assembled in the Place de

Station; old men and old women and young women and little children; they were bound hand and foot, then tied up in a great human packet, by a long rope, so that they could not move. There were by evening more than a thousand persons in this packet, and the drizzling rain was falling, soaking them to the skin. They had nothing to eat or drink. Now and then a man would be shot; oftener the soldiers would lead some one off and a volley would be fired. Then those in the square would be told that he had been killed and that a like fate awaited them.

One man, bound round and round by cords, was struck by an officer several times, knocked down, made to stand, then knocked down again; he was hung by the waist to a lamp post; finally, after all this torture, he was hung by the neck.

The young abbe whom I mentioned before had been given a safe conduct to leave the city and, on Thursday morning, had gone along the Chausse d'Aerschot as far as Rotselaer; there he encountered a group of soldiers, who refused to let him go, but arrested him and took him back to Louvain, with other prisoners, followed by women and children who had known and revered him all their lives, lifting their hands, weeping, praying, swearing to him that they would do all they could to save him, and the town.

His voice was closed with smoke and dust, he was ready to faint, yet hour after hour he must march about, the dignified vice rector of the old

university, with the Dominican friar, halt at every corner and recite the proclamation in French and in Flemish—as though he had already judged his fellow citizens! As though he were imploring his own to desist from crimes of which they were only the victims!

#### Murder of Priests

**T**HE priests were assembled in a field, and made to sit back to back on the grass, while the passing soldiers constantly menaced them with death. An hour passed and an officer came, counted the prisoners, divided them into groups, and ordered the first group to stand in line.

"All the members of this group are hostages," said the officer, "and will accompany a column of supplies. If a single shot is fired against the column, all will be shot."

While they were waiting for the column to arrive, the oberleutnant suddenly remembered the two priests whom he had thrown into the ditch. One of them was Father Duplerreux, a young ecclesiastic student. The soldiers, in searching him, found a private diary. He still had his Red Cross brassard, and this was violently torn from his arm and the oberleutnant, gesturing wildly and shouting insults, cried out in German:

"A Red Cross! A Red Cross! We will give him a Red Cross!" And so it was. Two soldiers led Father Duplerreux forward; he was pale, but he was calm; he held a crucifix in his hands. An officer and a noncommissioned officer followed. A priest with a knowledge of German was called upon to translate from Father Duplerreux's diary.

"If you omit or change the sense of a single word you will be shot, too!" said the oberleutnant. The priest read a few lines referring to

the burning of the University of Louvain and the library as acts worthy of the Vandals, and then the oberleutnant stopped the reading.

Father Duplerreux was ordered to step a few paces in advance, a firing squad was detailed; the priests were ordered to fit their eyes upon the priest as he stood there, crucifix in hand; the order was given to fire; the volley flashed, and Father Duplerreux fell to the ground, dead.

It was about 2 o'clock. The priests were loaded into great filthy carts, used ordinarily for transporting swine, or on transport wagons.

There were five groups of them. The procession started, and for six hours from 2 to 8, from Tervuren to Hal, passing through the suburbs of Brussels, the carts rumbling, the priests, as one of them said, shown "like criminals to the population."

They were given nothing to eat, not allowed even a drink of water. As they passed through Brussels they were seen and recognized; and two men, their faces blanched with horror, came to the legation to report it. Near Hal they were overtaken by Gen. von Luttwitz's orders and released.

"His case is settled." (Son affaire est réglée).

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Father Duplerreux was abating. Friday, the 28th, there was, if not calm, such a diminution of the storm that it seemed, after all the horror, like calm. It was then that Gibson and Bulle, Mr. Sven-Pousette, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires, and Blount, drove out to Louvain in Blount's little car. They found evidences of the fury of the destruction, houses still blazing and soldiers pillaging them.

**Fleeing Residents Slain**

**B**ACK in Louvain, however, the rage was abating. Friday, the 28th, there was, if not calm, such a diminution of the storm that it seemed, after all the horror, like calm.

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**Order Finally Restored**

**O**RTERS were issued to the troops by Maj. von Manteuffel to cease firing, and order was restored; it was forbidden to burn homes any more, placards were posted on them, or on certain of them, bearing these words:

"Dieses Haus ist zu Schützen. Es ist streng verboten, ohne Genehmigung der Kommandantur, Hauser zu zetren oder in Brand zu setzen."

"Die Etappen-Kommandantur."

This house must be protected. It is strictly forbidden to enter the houses or to burn them without the consent of the Kommandantur.

The number of citizens of Louvain slain was 210, of both sexes and all ages, from infants of 3 months to persons over 80 years.

Several thousand were taken prisoners; over 600, of which 100 were women and children, were deported to Germany.

The Germans report that five officers, 22 men and 55 horses were killed or wounded.

Two thousand houses were burned, together with the buildings of the University, the Library with its precious manuscripts, and the Church of St. Peter.

Gen. von Luttwitz had heard that the son of the Burgomaster of Louvain had killed a German General. But the Burgomaster of Louvain had

**RUINS OF HERVE**

**All Men Arrested**

**T**HE German army continued to pass by. They were arresting all men. About 4 o'clock my husband came in. "So far, so good, but I am uneasy," he said to me. He took some cigars to give to the sentinels guarding the house. The position of the doorway to the street through the garden enabled us to catch sight of the General on the balcony. I remarked to my husband that what he was doing might displease the authorities.

As I re-entered the house, I glanced into the

Great Place, and saw distinctly two columns of smoke, followed by a number of rifle shots. My court yard was immediately invaded by horses and soldiers, who were firing in the air like lunatics. My husband, my children, the servants and myself had only time to rush into a cellar, hustled by soldiers, who took refuge in our houses, firing the while. After a few moments of indescribable anguish, one of the aids-de-camp came downstairs shouting: "The General is dead; I want the Mayor."

**Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.**

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Editorial Page  
News Photographs  
Women's Features  
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

# DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics  
Sporting News  
Market Reports  
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.



Eloise Lockett and Jane Healy.

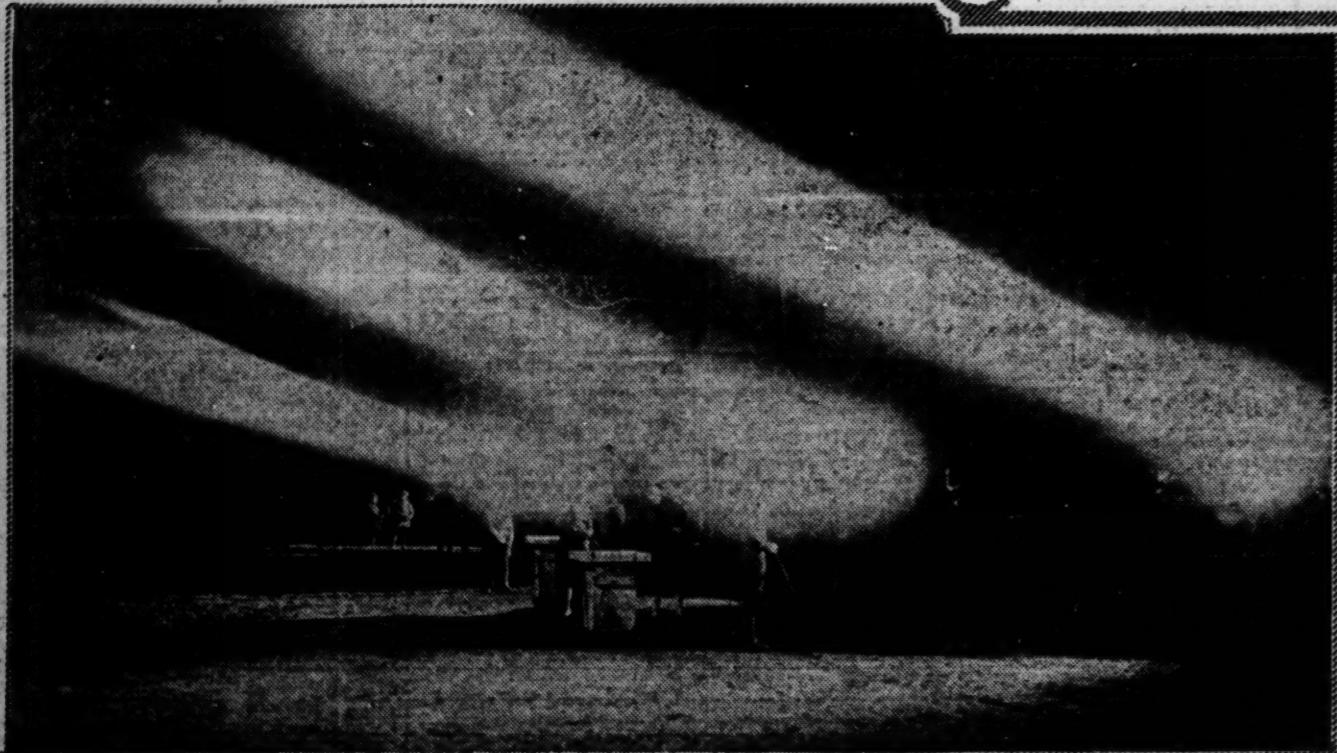
"JUST SIXTEEN CLUB" at Red Cross Garden Fair.  
Given at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Wilson, 4259 Lindell.



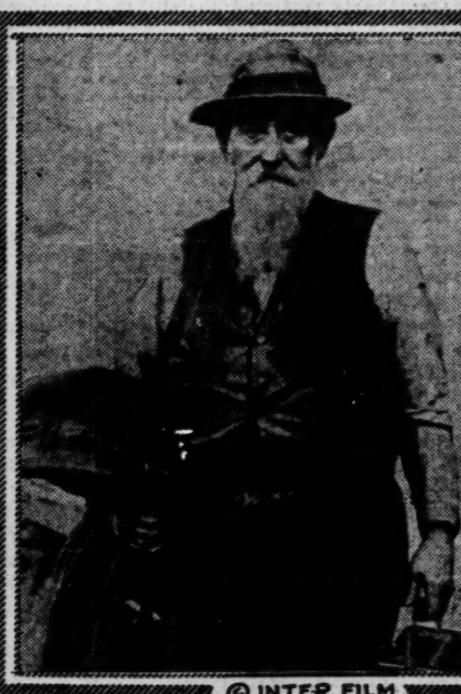
"The Four Periods"—Ann Hancock, Quaker, Ruth Kreismann, '76, Doris Maull, '64, Thelma Kreismann, 1918.



June Curran and Florence Warner, in Irish booth.



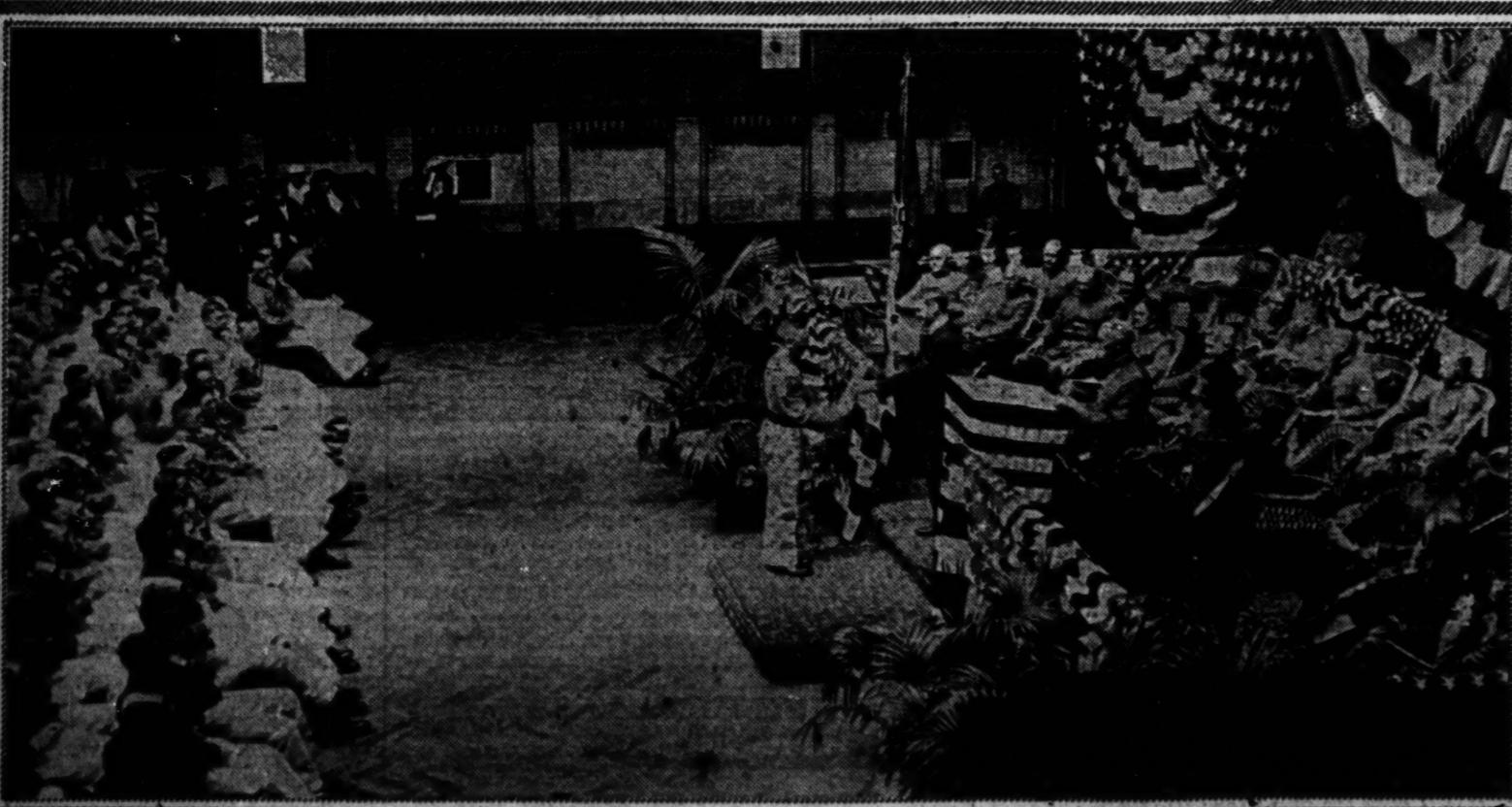
Testing searchlights in Washington, D.C., which form part of the equipment of the Anti-Aircraft Division of Engineers, U.S.A.



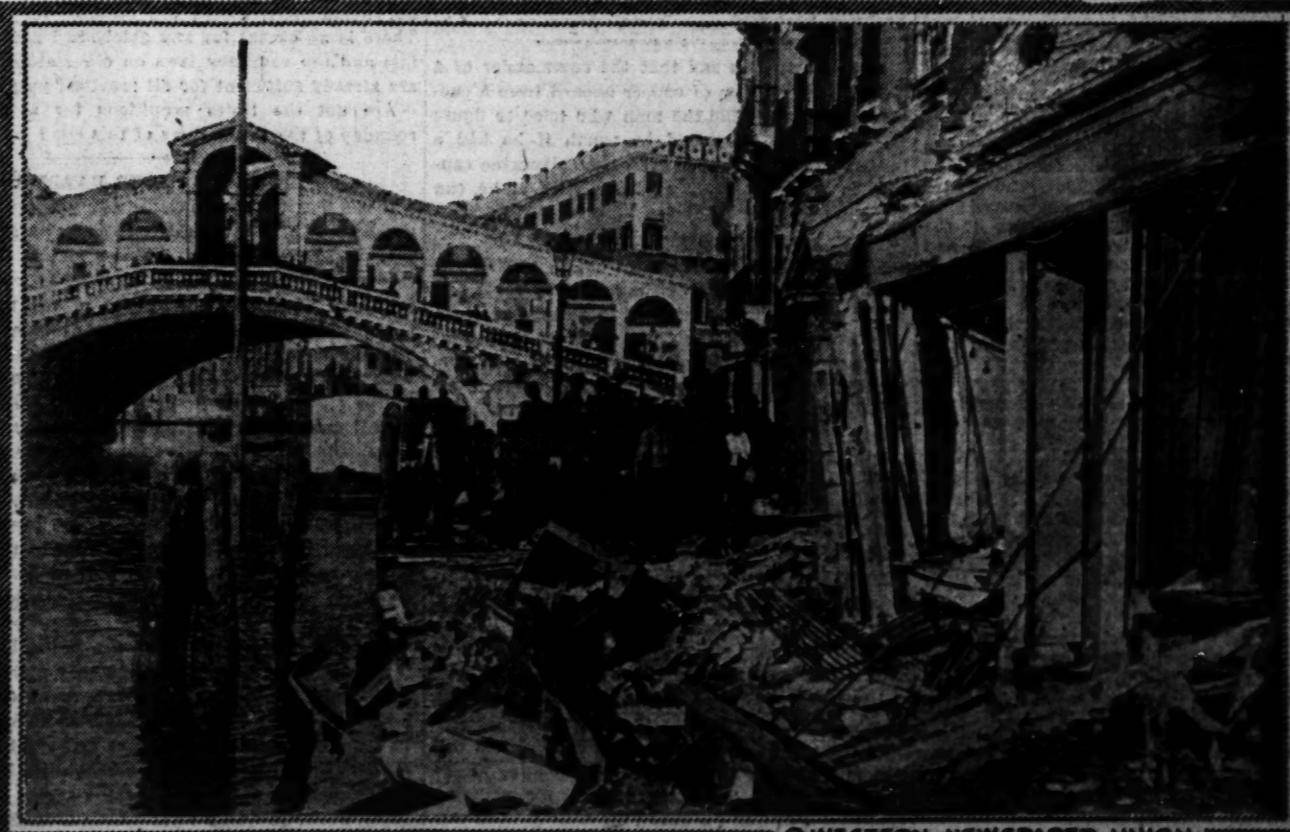
© INTER. FILM.  
"Dad" Babcock, 97 years old, helping to build ships in Tacoma, Wash., a trade he has followed 80 years.



May Gabanne, Elizabeth Grayson and Josephine Stewart



The West Point class of 1919, graduating a year ahead of time, receiving diplomas from Secretary of War Baker. ©INTERFILM



Historic bridge, in Venice, which had a narrow escape from destruction in enemy air raid... © WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets  
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION  
Average for entire year, 1917:  
SUNDAY ..... 361,263  
DAILY AND SUNDAY ..... 184,593

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM**  
I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight dunces of all parties, never believe in money power, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.  
JOSEPH PULITZER,  
April 10, 1907.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Kremming Case.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I was very much pleased with the editorial of "The Kremming Case," in your yesterday's publication. It not only shows what a great and patriotic paper the Post-Dispatch is, but it also expresses the opinion of the loyal Americans of St. Louis.

We do not wish the mob-law to prevail nor do we wish negligence to duty when we know of persons who have made or who are making seditions remarks against our country, therefore we ask justice. All we desire is to know that while our dear ones are fighting the enemy "over there," our secret service is doing its duty "over here."

Three cheers for the Post-Dispatch and may it keep up the good work! Our boys of St. Louis will be proud to know that their Post-Dispatch is helping them in the Southwest's demands.

B. SMITH.

Good Work for Suffering Belgians.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Four carloads of clothing were shipped to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, as a result of the campaign recently carried on by the Advertising Club of St. Louis. To the 450 people who assisted in this campaign and to the great number who contributed clothing, we wish to extend our thanks, and in this connection quote the following letter from Mr. Herbert Hoover, who still continues as chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in addition to his duties as head of the food administration:

The Commission for Relief in Belgium appreciates most genuinely the energy and devotion which the St. Louis Advertising Club has put into its campaign for clothing for the people of occupied Belgium and France. You made the best possible appeal—both moral and for understanding friendship and sympathy, and emphasized the privilege the commission offers in making it possible for people to express, through their gifts of clothing, this sympathy. We feel that you have set a high example for other organizations and cities.

Mr. Arrowsmith, manager of the clothing department for the commission, makes this statement in a letter:

Your campaign was one of the most gratifying results of an individual drive that has occurred in our efforts to secure clothing for the Belgians. The amount of clothing secured by your friends is surprising and must have exceeded your own expectations. Their value will be great and is increased by the sorting. You are to be greatly congratulated on your success.

All those who contributed clothing to this campaign, or who assisted in the work can feel a keen personal satisfaction in the splendid results obtained.

JOHN RING JR.,  
President, Advertising Club of St. Louis.

Give Osteopaths a Chance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
The editorial in your live paper yesterday on the subject "Give Osteopathy a Chance" is splendid and timely. We osteopaths of St. Louis, especially, are grateful to you for your paper for the fine way in which you express your views on this matter of giving the osteopaths who are qualified a chance to render service to the army and navy. There's a great need for our work and we are anxious to do our best in the way we are best qualified to serve.

W. F. ENGLEHART,  
President, St. Louis Osteopathic Association.

Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Very likely it is a fact that the manufacturers, large salaried officials, both official and commercial, and that class who enjoy through wealth immunity from work of any kind, report favorably on daylight saving as a means of playing golf to the limit, but another class, the 10-hour-a-day laborers and mechanics—the writer being one of them—do not play golf. Thousands of us find it to be one of the burdens that labor bears patiently and patriotically in the belief that it is a part of our "bit" to stand by the boys in France to the limit. So we endure it with the atrocious prices of food, fuel and raiment put upon us by rapacious profiteers, willingly for the love of our country—God bless it!

We see our wives arise to prepare our breakfast meal and our lunches, often as early as 4 a.m. (sun time) nervous and strained from the night before. We, who usually went forth to work from 5:30 to 6 a.m. normal time now hustle out to our various employments at 4:30 and 5 a.m. also nervous and often sleepy. We do not give the full measure of service as formerly to our employers, as we have both mentally and physically declined during this daylight saving hysteria. Especially true to the weaker members of my class. Yes, some of the cave men amongst us feel no evil effects of it, but the largest majority do. No, we do not play golf. Men cheat men. Joshua, alone, of all men, cheated the sun!

What fools these mortals be!

PETER J. HAYNE.

Health Drinks.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Sour milk is sold in groceries as butter-milk, and it is labeled as buttermilk. There seems to be no buttermilk inspector. What are we drifting—that is, which way?

BOVINE.

#### INDUSTRY MUST CARRY ON.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. has surrendered to the United States.

In response to a letter from President Wilson emphatically expressing the opinion that it is the patriotic duty of employers and employees to co-operate with the Government in settling all labor controversies through the instrumentality provided by the Government, the officials of the company have agreed to abide by the decision of the National Labor Board. The President's letter to the telegraph heads contains a paragraph that is the last word on the subject:

May I not say that in my judgment it is imperatively necessary in the national interest that decisions of the National War Labor Board should be accepted by both parties to labor disputes. To fail to accept them is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the Government itself for the determination of labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case and with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war.

This is the only way out for employers and employees. The plan of the National Labor Board assures justice to both. It substitutes reason for force.

Back of the President's power to enforce the decision is the power of public opinion. The American people insist that there must be industrial peace in order that there may be successful war. It is inconceivable that Americans shall send millions of men abroad to fight the enemy and then doom them to death and defeat by labor wars at home which paralyze the industries needed to supply them with the weapons of war.

In general the spirit of employers and employees has been sound and patriotic. Labor, especially, has responded generously to the appeal of patriotism. The obstructionists who cling to pre-judice and selfish interests to the sacrifice of national interests must give way. We are going to carry on.

#### PREVENTING THE WAR POWER.

The "dry's" at Washington are not to be diverted from their particular and paramount issue of the war by any German menace against our country, therefore we ask justice. All we desire is to know that while our dear ones are fighting the enemy "over there," our secret service is doing its duty "over here."

Three cheers for the Post-Dispatch and may it keep up the good work! Our boys of St. Louis will be proud to know that their Post-Dispatch is helping them in the Southwest's demands.

#### U-BOAT IMPUDENCE.

American sailors, rescued after their ship had been sunk, say that the Captain of the German submarine that attacked them is a certain Neustadt, who admitted to them that he once served

five years as a gunner's mate in our navy. He said, according to their statement, that the date of his departure from Kiel was April 14. His cruise to and within our waters has, accordingly, now lasted a little more than two months.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this cruise is nearing its end; also that such end will come in the capture or destruction of his craft and not in a triumphant return, unscathed, to Germany.

The scurrying up and down our coasts of this and perhaps other U-boats, singing at leisure such vessels under the American flag as are sighted, and successfully eluding all pursuit, is regarded with great glee back in the Fatherland. It is correctly viewed there as showing defiance of and contempt for our naval resources. This Capt. Neustadt probably has few of the John Paul Jones qualities, but at a distance of 3000 miles from a base he is doing something approximating a John Paul Jones feat.

Every incentive is presented for running him down and putting him out of business. All Germans will rejoice if he can keep up his work of piracy at will and return home in safety. Immunity of this sort would present a powerful reason for dispatching to this side of the Atlantic a whole squadron of the U-boats that find their operations greatly restricted on the other side. But there will be little inducement to send more over if this impudent Capt. Neustadt speedily comes to grief.

U-boats are being rapidly driven from European waters. To drive them from American waters is worthy of our utmost effort.

#### ROUNDING UP THE LOAFERS.

Work or fight laws are all very well, but, as Provost Marshal-General Crowder has pointed out, they do not solve our military and industrial problems unless they apply to those outside the draft age as well as those in it.

It is a fine thing to compel persons between the ages of 21 and 31 to engage in productive labor if they are not available for army service. But the place of every industrial slacker above or under that age must be filled somehow. Every loafer who can be put to work will take the place of a man of fighting age. He may not fill it as well, to be sure, but a man is a man and right now the biggest question in connection with winning the war is the question of man power.

Six states have already enacted compulsory labor laws—New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, South Dakota and Delaware. Others will fall in line as the State Legislatures meet. St. Louis and Missouri should not lag behind the procession. Our General Assembly cannot tackle the problem before next January, but there is little necessity in St. Louis to wait until that time. The Board of Aldermen has ample authority to take care of the matter so far as this city is concerned. The wheat harvest season is upon us and our neighboring states are calling for labor. There is no excuse for any able-bodied man to be idle and the vagrancy laws on our statute books are already sufficient for all practical purposes.

Are not the times propitious for a general roundup of the nonworkers of this city?

#### UNCLE SAM'S FLOUR BARREL.

It is a long time since Uncle Sam got as close to the bottom of the flour barrel as he is at present. In the whole United States and in Canada the total wheat stocks now amount to less than 22,000,000 bushels, not a fourth of the total at this time last year, after enormous shipments had been made abroad throughout the year. Compared with the annual supply, what now remains is hardly more than the scrapings of the barrel, but it will suffice. In the southerly sections, where more wheat has been grown than ever before, cutting has already begun and the cycle of the harvest will progress continually for many weeks, the clatter of the reaping machines, in one county not being stilled until it is taken up in the next county to the north. Yields beyond spring expectation probably will also be of continuous record.

If any admirers of what is best in the German character and in German music and literature are inclined to regrets because of the intensified energy given the processes of the melting pot, they may find reassurance and consolation in these admissions. America has been doing the right thing. It has destroyed only the possibilities for harm in the system transplanted here from the places of their Germanic origin and the dismay felt by our enemies shows how hopefully they had planned for utilizing those possibilities for harm.

Whether the Volks Zeitung is right in declaring that after the war Germans will no longer be able to enter America depends on circumstances. The victory is going to be so complete as to remove the menace of Prussianism, to say what?

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BOVINE.

#### TIRPITZ ALL THAT IS WORST AND LEAVE ALL THAT IS BEST IN CIVILIZATION'S ENEMY.

They may be able to enter, but under conditions vastly different from those of the past.

#### ST. LOUIS' REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

The appointment of a Regional Director to supervise the railroads of St. Louis and the Southwest comes nearly six months after the taking over of the railroad systems by the Government. That is a period largely occupied, we may assume, with a study of the needs of the new status and the changes it makes desirable, and the appointment may be accepted as a recognition of the importance of the railroad interests of the Southwest and their distinctive identity as compared with those of other grand divisions.

The workings of the unified transportation system under its provisional organization must have removed all doubt that the successful management of St. Louis' railroad affairs requires direction by specialized knowledge in a separate jurisdiction, as well as its banking activities under the Federal reserve act and its kindred helpful activities under the farm loan act.

The creation of the office will be an assurance that St. Louis' railroads in this time of transportation crisis will not suffer from an unsympathetic, unintelligent management, unfamiliar with our needs, and the first appointee to the office, Mr. Bush, is a railroad specialist of successful career, with a large experience in meeting the Southwest's demands.

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The "dry's" at Washington are not to be diverted from their particular and paramount issue of the war by any German menace against our country, therefore we ask justice. All we desire is to know that while our dear ones are fighting the enemy "over there," our secret service is doing its duty "over here."

Three cheers for the Post-Dispatch and may it keep up the good work! Our boys of St. Louis will be proud to know that their Post-Dispatch is helping them in the Southwest's demands.

#### U-BOAT IMPUDENCE.

American sailors, rescued after their ship had been sunk, say that the Captain of the German submarine that attacked them is a certain Neustadt, who admitted to them that he once served

five years as a gunner's mate in our navy. He said, according to their statement, that the date of his departure from Kiel was April 14. His cruise to and within our waters has, accordingly, now lasted a little more than two months.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this cruise is nearing its end; also that such end will come in the capture or destruction of his craft and not in a triumphant return, unscathed, to Germany.

#### NOT A HEAD ABOVE THE CROWD.

The scurrying up and down our coasts of this and perhaps other U-boats, singing at leisure such vessels under the American flag as are sighted, and successfully eluding all pursuit, is regarded with great glee back in the Fatherland. It is correctly viewed there as showing defiance of and contempt for our naval resources. This Capt. Neustadt probably has few of the John Paul Jones qualities, but at a distance of 3000 miles from a base he is doing something approximating a John Paul Jones feat.

Every incentive is presented for running him down and putting him out of business. All Germans will rejoice if he can keep up his work of piracy at will and return home in safety. Immunity of this sort would present a powerful reason for dispatching to this side of the Atlantic a whole squadron of the U-boats that find their operations greatly restricted on the other side. But there will be little inducement to send more over if this impudent Capt. Neustadt speedily comes to grief.

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**THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK****THE SANDMAN  
STORY FOR  
TONIGHT**  
BY MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Miss Tabby and Two Puppies.

M<sup>I</sup>SS TABBY KITTEN had a new pink satin dress and a pink hat with a pink feather. Miss Tabby Kitten also had a pink sunshade to keep the hot sun off her pretty face. She was all white, not a black spot on her, and her eyes were almost green—just the shade to go with a pink costume.

She was not too proud, but she was proud, and when she dressed in her pink clothes and walked down the street everyone stared.

Of course, there were some folks in the neighborhood who did not appreciate Miss Tabby Kitten's looks or her pretty clothes, and they were Pete Puppy and his brother Fido.

Mr. Black Cat was a very stylish cat and he was quite a dandy in the neighborhood; so when he espied Miss Tabby Kitten in her pink satin dress and her bobbing feather hat he thought he would speak to her and ask her to take a walk.

Big Black Cat was not very well informed about the manners of well-bred cats; he just did anything he wanted to if he had a chance, so he stepped right up beside Miss Tabby Kitten and said, "Howdy?" and smiled. His smile, however, froze on his face, for Miss Tabby Kitten gave him a cold, icy stare. "How dare you address me!" she said. "You have been bold, introduce yourself."

Big Black Cat did not need to be told to go; he knew he had made a big mistake, but he resolved to be revenged, so when he saw Pete Puppy and his brother, he said, "If you will go up to Miss Tabby Kitten and pull her satin dress good and hard I'll give you a nice bone."

Pete and Fido did not need to be asked twice; off they ran and when they came up behind Miss Tabby Kitten they snapped at her and took hold of the train of her new pink satin gown, and held on tightly.

M<sup>I</sup>SS TABBY KITTEN looked shocked, and then she looked angry, and then she loudly meowed, but still Pete Puppy and his brother tugged at her train. She looked up the street and down, but there was no one to help her, and so she decided to help herself.

"Kyuk, kyuk!" cried the puppies, letting go of Miss Tabby's train, but Miss Tabby gave them a sharp bang again and off they ran crying down the street.

The next day Miss Tabby Kitten went all around the neighborhood to get her friends to ask to have all the puppies muzzled, and a few days later poor Pete and Fido sat on their tails looking at Miss Tabby Kitten, tugged past them in her pink satin gown and pink hat, her sun-shade over her head.

"Oh! Miss Tabby," called Pete Puppy, "we didn't mean any harm when we pulled your dress."

"No, we didn't Miss Tabby," said Fido. "Big Black Cat told us to do it and he would give us a big bone."

Miss Tabby stopped. "Oh! that was it," she said. "Well, did you get the bone?"

"No," said Pete, "we have not seen him since."

"I will see that you get the bone," said Miss Tabby. "Rover Dog is a good friend of mine and I will tell him to find Big Black Cat and make him bring you a bone."

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**Importance of Pure Milk and Ice for Baby in Hot Weather**By Dr. Max C. Starkloff,  
Health Commissioner, City of St. Louis.

W<sup>I</sup>TH the advent of warm weather a discussion of the vital necessity for pure milk and ice is not amiss. It is especially important in the case of infants and children, whose health can easily be ruined by impure milk or lack of ice. Some helpful suggestions for the buying and handling and using of these two commodities are therefore timely.

In the first place, while there is no perfect substitute for maternal nursing, clean, fresh cow's milk, properly modified, is the best substitute available. Patent foods should be avoided. They are not fresh; they are expensive, and the babies fed on them are more liable to be sick than those fed on cow's milk.

Buy only clean milk, from a clean milch maid, and keep it clean until you get it home. Buy the best fresh milk you can get, but not the richest milk. If possible only milk delivered in bottles should be used. Dipped milk is never clean and never quite safe; dirt and flies are likely to get into it. If such milk is used it should always be kept covered.

When received the milk should be put immediately on ice and kept there. Warm milk readily spoils and spoiled milk makes the baby sick.

Milk in containers which is allowed to stand in the sun or heat causes multiplication of bacteria rapidly. While it may not be spoiled, it is dangerous for the baby because intestinal troubles often result. Milk that is not kept cold is never safe milk.

On considering ice, it is a common idea that ice is necessarily pure, because the water purifies itself in freezing.

This idea is erroneous for the reason that many disease-producing germs are not affected in their disease-producing power in freezing.

It is better to let the ice dormant during such time and become active again at a higher temperature.

Fortunately, all or nearly all of the ice used in this city is artificial ice, and this artificial ice is a safe ice by reason of the fact that it is made from doubly distilled water from the city's water supply which, untreated, is a pure water. This fact is verified by frequent bacteriological examination of the water.

New rubber nipples should be boiled. All nipples after use should be carefully washed in soap and water and kept covered in a glass containing boric acid or baking soda and water. They should be rinsed before using. Bottles should be rinsed when emptied and then kept filled with water. Before preparing the food for the day they should be kept thoroughly washed in hot suds and placed for 10 minutes in boiling water.

SUCH ice may be properly used for storage purposes, but should never be used otherwise. While artificial ice is pure, by reason of the method necessary in its manufacture, it may be contaminated, of course, by handling, and is practically always so contaminated on the outer surfaces.

The milk may be pasteurized by placing these bottles in a deep

should be well washed before being deposited in your icebox, such washing tending to remove the contamination acquired in the handling.

No natural ice can be cut in St. Louis without a permit. Frequent tests made by our office show that St. Louis' supply of ice is very satisfactory. The necessity for ice in the summer months, however, is a waste of time to mention it. It is vital in keeping the baby's milk cool.

In discussing pure milk and ice, I am glad of the opportunity to say a good word for the work of the Pure Milk and Ice Fund of the Post-Dispatch. Any agency that supplies these two very important products is doing an excellent work and is to be commended. The baby's welfare, especially in the warm months, depends very much on whether it gets sufficient quantities of pure milk, which, of course, requires pure ice to keep it in this condition.

For this year a great and terrible responsibility lies on the farmer—he must feed the world. He must use all his energy to raise a crop that will supply not only ourselves, but

much of the needs of our allies, who are doing the larger share of the fighting.

The farmer and his wife (especially his wife), have been great sufferers from uninvited visitors, who come to eat, because, as they phrase it, "food costs the farmer nothing."

"Oh, doesn't it? They ought to see a few seed and feed and fertilizer and labor bills!"

One farmer's wife, a victim of greed, thoughtless friends and relatives for many years, last year put up "Board \$15 a week. Meals, 50 cents per person. All farm produce for sale at reasonable prices."

Let the people who drop in for fresh broilers and roasting ears and green apple pie, pay for what they get; or else let the farmer and his wife have all their strength and energy for the task that lies before them.—Woman's Home Companion.

**DON'T VISIT FARMERS THIS YEAR****VICKY VAN**

By Carolyn Wells,

Author of "A Chain of Evidence," "The Gleam," "Curved Blades," "The Mark of Cain," etc.

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"But man," I said, trying to be calm, "the whole thing is impossible! How could Mrs. Randolph Schuyler, a well-known society lady, live a double life and enact Miss Van Allen, a gay butterfly girl? How could she get from one house to the other unobserved? Why wouldn't her servants know it, even if her family didn't? How could she hoodwink her husband, her sisters-in-law, and her friends? Why didn't people see her leaving one house and entering the other? Why wasn't she missed from one house when she was in the other?"

"All answerable questions," said Stone. "You know Miss Van Allen went away frequently on long trips, and was in and out of her home all the time. Here today and gone tomorrow, as every one testifies who knew her."

This was true enough. Vicky was never at home more than a few days at a time and then absent for a week or so. Where? In the Fifth avenue, as Ruth Schuyler said. Incredible! Presumptuous! But as I began to believe at last, true "How?" I repeated, "how could she manage?"

"Well, have tongues," said Stone. "These walls and this house tell me all the story. That is, they tell me this wonderful woman did accomplish this seemingly impossible thing. They tell me how she accomplished it. But they do not tell me why."

"There's no question about the why," I returned. "If Ruth Schuyler did live two lives it's easily understood why. Because that brute of a man allowed her no gayety, no pleasure, no fun of any sort compatible with her youth and tastes. He let her do nothing, have nothing, save in the old, humdrum ways that appealed to his notion of propriety. But

he himself was no Puritan! He ran his own salt, and, unknown to his wife and slaves, he was a ruse and a rounder! Whatever Ruth Schuyler may have done, she was simply justified!"

"Even in killing him?"

"She didn't kill him! Look here, Mr. Stone, even if all you've said is true, you haven't convicted her of murder yet. And don't shan't! I'll protect that woman from the breath of scandal! or slander! and then what is it when you accuse her of killing that man? She never did it!"

"That remains to be seen," and Fleming Stone's deep gray eyes showed a sad apprehension. "But nothing can be done tonight. Can there, Terence?"

"No, Mr. Stone, not tonight! No, by no means, not tonight! It wouldn't do!" The boy's earnestness seemed to me out of all proportion to his simple statement, but I could stand no more and I went home, to spend the night in a dazed wonder, a furious disbelief, and finally an enforced conviction that Vicky Van and Ruth Schuyler were one and the same.

**CHAPTER XX.**

The Truth From Ruth.

NEXT morning I was conscious of but one desire, to get to Ruth and tell her of my love and faith in her, and assure her of my protection and assistance whatever happened.

Whatever happened! The thought struck me like a knell. What could happen but her arrest and trial?

But as I went out of my own door—I left the house early, for I couldn't face Aunt Lucy and Winnie—I suddenly decided it would be better to see Stone first and learn if anything had transpired since I left him.

I rang the bell at Vicky Van's house with a terrible feeling of impending disaster, that might be worse than any yet known.

Fibby let me in. I wanted to hate that boy and yet his very evident adoration of Ruth Schuyler made me love him. I knew all that he had

discovered had been as iron entering his soul, but his duty led him and he dared not pause or falter.

"We may as well tell him," he said to Stone, and the detective nodded.

"But come downstairs with us and have a cup of coffee first," Stone said; "you'll need it, as you say you've had no breakfast. Fibby makes first-rate coffee, and I can tell you, Calhoun, you're a hard day before you."

"Have you learned anything further?" I managed to stammer out as we went down to the basement room that they used for dining-room and kitchen.

"Yes," I told him. "The walls have tongues, and the walls have given up the secret of how Mrs. Schuyler managed her two-sided existence."

But he would not tell me the secret until I had been fortified with two cups of steaming Mocha, which fully justified his praise of Fibby's culinary prowess.

Fibby himself said nothing beyond a good "good morning," and the lad's eyes were red and his voice shook as he spoke.

"I knew what was like a small closet, about two feet deep and six inches wide, feet wide. At the back of it, that is, across the walls of the adjoining room in the other house, we could see the shape of a similar door, and the secret was out. There was no need to open that other door to know that it led to Ruth Schuyler's room. There was yet more telltale evidence. In the little cupboard between the houses was a small safe. This Stone had opened and in it was the black wig of Vicky Van and also a brown wig which I recognized at once as Julie's. She had gone away for a visit to her mother's house, and when ready followed Mrs. Schuyler into the other house, or went from here to her room a few blocks away, and later came to this room where there were to be parties, Julie left the Schuyler house early, came here and made preparations, and then as late as 10 or 11 o'clock maybe, Mrs. Schuyler came in from her home, when her own household thought her abed and asleep. She could go back in the early morning hours, with no one the wiser. Or, if she chose, and she did when her husband was out of town, she could pretend she had gone away for a visit and stay here for days at a time."

"You see, Tibbets is Julie," said Fibby, in such a heart-broken and despairing voice that I felt the tears rush to my own eyes.

Vicky's wig! The loops of sleek black hair, the soft loops knot behind the delicate face, all just as Ruth had crowned her little head—Ruth's head! Oh, I couldn't stand it! It was too fearful!

"This other door," Stone said, "opens into Mrs. Schuyler's bathroom. That I know. You see, she used to have this entrance from her room, absolutely her own. Her bathroom was safe from interruption, and when she chose she slipped through from one house to the other and back at will."

"No, I can't understand it," I insisted, shaking my head. "If she came in here as Hugs Schuyler why wasn't she seen?"

"Her glasses, too," went on Fibby.

He had been as iron entering his soul, but his duty led him and he dared not pause or falter.

"I am accused," she responded with a sad smile. "I heard you talk in the passage between the rooms. In my bathroom I could hear you distinctly. There is there a mirror and a bathtub, a flat nickel frame, matching the other fittings. Yes, I had the sliding doors built for the purposes which you have surmised. Shall I tell you my story?"

"Wait, Ruth," I cried out. "Admit nothing until you are accused."

"I am accused," she said calmly.

"I am sorry. I wanted to hide my secret and let Victoria Van Allen forever remain a mystery. But it cannot be. I admit all!"

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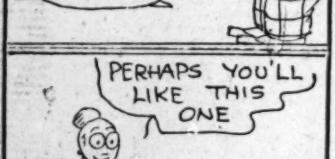


# DAILY MAGAZINE

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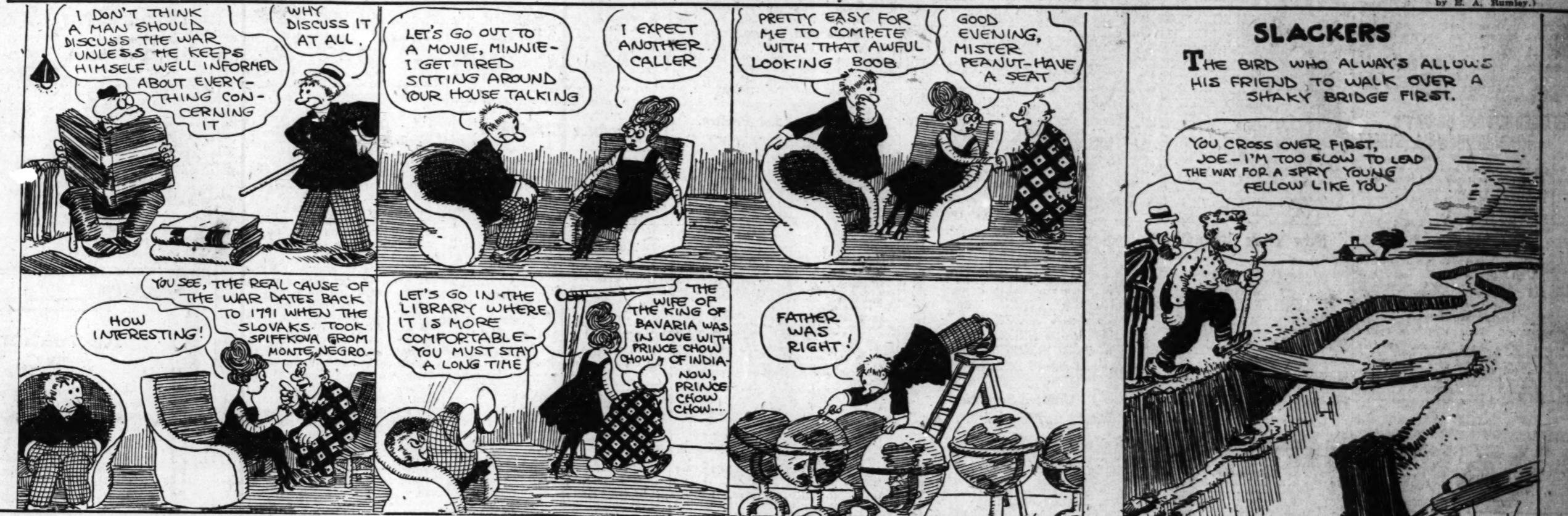
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## Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



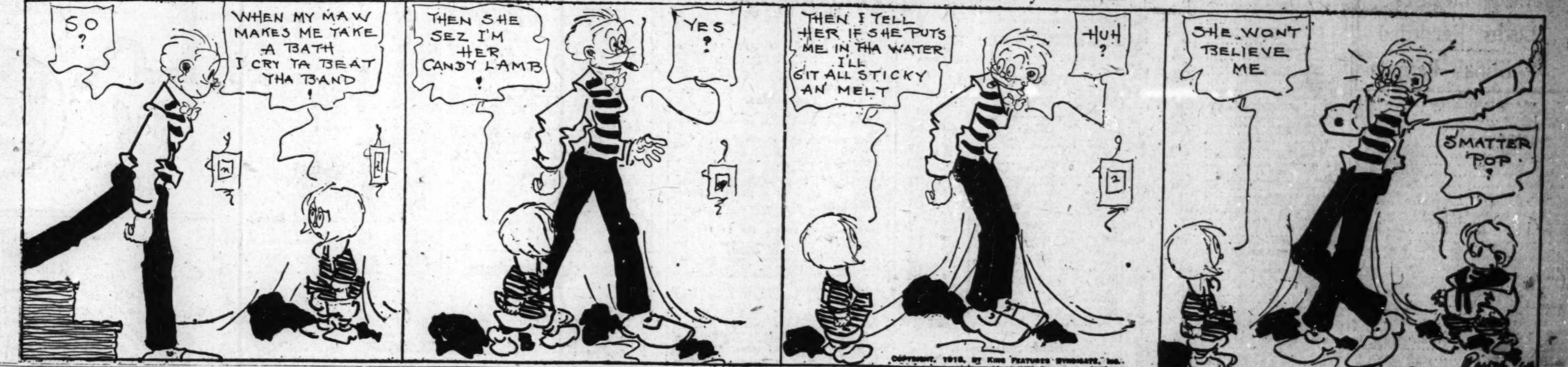
FATHER WAS RIGHT.—By GOLDBERG

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SAY, POP!—NO ESCAPE FOR DESPERATE AMBROSE.—By PAYNE.

**SLACKERS**  
THE BIRD WHO ALWAYS ALLOWS HIS FRIEND TO WALK OVER A SHAKY BRIDGE FIRST.



GARDEN HINTS



PENNY ANTE—The Poor Guy Who Answers the Phone

By Jean Knott

## Perfectly Normal.

HOW does prohibition work in this town?"

"Like a charm, some of the brethren say."

"That's fine."

"Yes. A great many of our prominent citizens now get up with the same kind of heads they go to bed with."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## His Complaint.

"Friendship takes queer turns. Here I get into a fight. Two of my friends hold me and the other fellow punches me in the nose."

"Well?"

"If they wanted to show their friendship, why didn't they hold him?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## The Sluggard Replies.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" said the industrious Mr. B.

"Huh!" said the Sluggard, as he yawned and turned over for another nap. "What's the matter with the ant coming to me?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## May Be Back.

WHAT station is this, conductor?" asked the lady on her way to San Francisco.

"This is Reno, madame; do you wish to get off here?"

"Oh, no; I'm only engaged now."—Brooklyn Citizen.

## No Use for Them.

"I ain't got no use," said Uncle Ebeneezer. "For one o' dese optimists dat simply givin' an' hopes fo' de best while nobody else does all de work."—Washington Star.

## No Trouble at All.

"There's no trouble at all, sir; the ladies are behaving like perfect gentlemen," said a Dublin policeman at a suffrage meeting.—Manchester Guardian.

## A Literary Taste.

"Tom, so you stole a kiss from the postman. How did you like it?"

"Dick, your Sonnett has a marked literary taste."—Boston Transcript.



Jumping at a conclusion is better than not reaching one at all.—Albany Journal.

When a man loses confidence in himself he makes the vote unanimous.—Chicago News.

Principles are fine things, but a cheerful disposition is easier to live with.—Binghamton Press.